

Agricultural Outlook Forum 2001 February 23, 2001 Grains and Oilseeds Luncheon

Grains and Oilseeds: A European Perspective

by
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Grains and Oilseeds: A European Perspective

- Goals and Achievements of the Agenda 2000 Reform
- 2. The BSE Crisis and its Consequences

3. Future of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy



Agenda 2000- Agricultural Policy Goals

- Improve Competitiveness of EU Agriculture
 - domestically
 - on the world markets

Further Shift from Price Support to Direct Payments



Agenda 2000 Decisions for Grains and Oilseeds

		1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 1)	change
						02/03 on 99/00
Grain Intervention Price	€ /ton	119	110	101	101	-15%
	\$/ton	110	102	94	94	
Direct Aid Grains	\$/ha	231	250	268	268	15%
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		100	- 1-			
Direct Aid Oilseeds	\$/ha	429	348	308	268	-38%

¹⁾ to be reviewed in 2002

¹ Euro (€) = 0.925 USD (\$)



EU Domestic Prices Closer to World Market Level Increased Price Volatility in EU Domestic Market

Domestic Use of Grain Increasing

Less Grain Export Subsidies Needed

Higher EU Imports of Quality Wheat Possible

Acreage Limits on Oilseeds No Longer in Force



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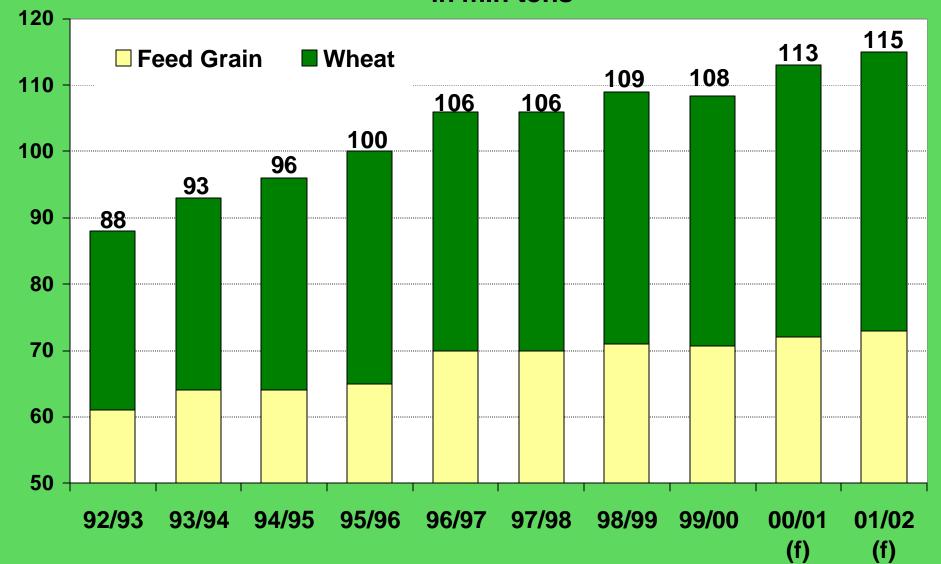


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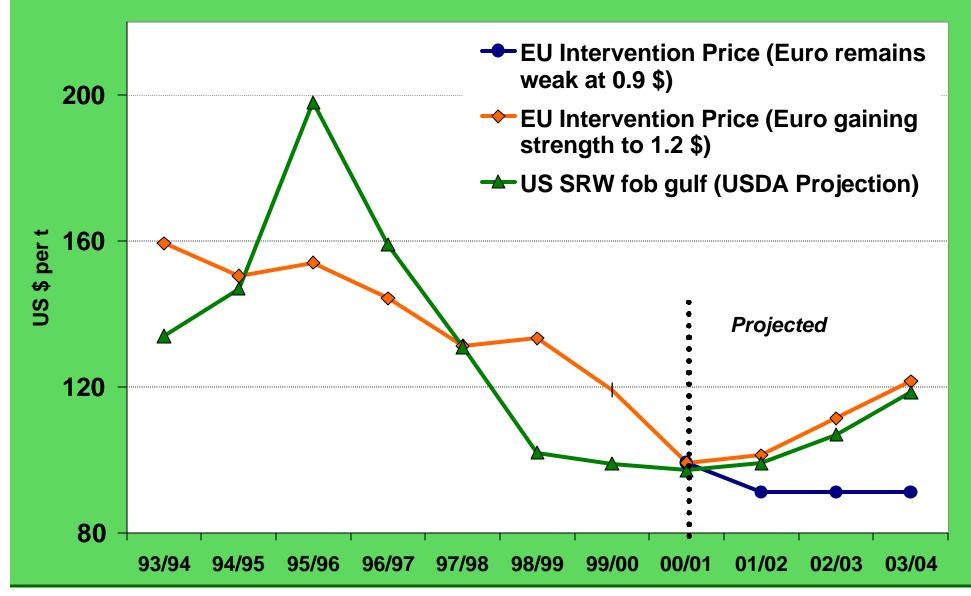
EU Feed Use of Grains

in mln tons





EU Grain Intervention Price and World Market





EU Grain Exports and WTO Limits

in mln tons

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Actual	27.5	34.0	27.0	29.0
WTO Limit	28.8	27.0	25.2	25.2



EU Grain Import Duty and Agenda 2000

		1999/00 2000/01* 2001/02** Average, in Euro/t		
Durum	HAD2	12.2	0.0	0.0
Soft Wheat	HRS2 14%	22.6	0.1	0.0
	HRW2 11.5%	61.4	14.9	1.0
	SRW2	75.6	40.2	26.3
Corn	YC3	81.8	52.3	38.4

^{*} Average up to Feb 2001

Source: EU Official Journal, own calculation

^{**} Intervention price cut 7.5% all other determinants - prices, freight, exchange rate - assumed unchanged on 2000/01





Maximum Guaranteed Area of 4.9 mln ha did not Restrict
 Oilseed Plantings During the Last Two years

Reasons: Low Oilseed Prices, Cut in Direct Payments

Agenda 2000: Oilseed Aids Minus 40% - Grains Plus 15%



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- From 20002/03 Same Aid Level for Oilseeds and Grains



EU BSE Crisis and the Beef Market

- → EU Beef Consumption Currently Down 25 to 50 %
- → Reduction in 2001: At Least 15 %
- → Many Countries Banned Imports of EU Beef and Cattle
- → Beef Surplus in 2001 of Over 1 mln tons
- → Up to 2 mln cattle to be Slaughtered for Destruction (equal to 1.5 – 2 % of cattle inventory)
- Meat & Bone Meal and Animal Fat in Milk Replacers most likely Source for BSE Transmission



EU BSE Crisis – Immediate Consequences

- → Ban on the Usage of Meat & Bone Meal Extended to All Animal Feed for Six Months from January to June
- → Scientific Review whether a Complete Ban is Justified (to be completed in June)
- Export Ban for MBM
- → Ban on Fish Meal for Ruminants
- Germany also Banned the Use of Fish Meal
- Ban on All Animal Fats in Germany
- All Cattle Older than 30 Months to be Tested for BSE



Meat & Bone Meal Usage in the EU

- EU's MBM Usage in 2000: 2.4 mln tons
- MBM has more than 60% Protein

- 2.4 mln tons of MBM are Equivalent to
 - → 3.0 mln tons of Hi-Pro Soymeal (48% Protein) or
 - → 14.2 mln tons of Wheat (11% Protein)



BSE- Consequences for the EU Feedstuff Markets in 2001

- Cattle Inventory down 1 to 2 % (mid-year count)
- Total Industrial Compound Feed Output Only Slightly Down by 0.3 %

→ Cattle - 5 %

→ Hogs + 1 %

→ Poultry + 2 %

- Soybean Meal Consumption up 1 mln tons to 28 mln tons
- Grain Feeding up 3 mln tons





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- → White Paper on Food Security





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- Budget



Modifications in Support to Farmers (from 2003)

- Grain Intervention Prices to be Reduced Further (minimum 5 %), Partly Compensated by Higher Direct Aid Payments
- Degressivity of Aid Payments to be Introduced?
- Shift Towards More Extensive Farming Practices
- Cross Compliance (minimum standards)
- Modulation





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- Higher Conflict Potential in WTO, SPS